Conservatives, Liberals, and Nationalists

Westminster Palace, also known as the Houses of Parliament
London, England
approx. 7,000,000 people enslaved and taken from Africa to the Americas in this period

three slaving ships per month from France;
six every month from Great Britain

makes possible enormous growth of plantation-based agriculture (sugar, cotton, indigo, rice) in Americas

Zong affair, 1781-1783
German Confederation and Austrian Empire, 1815

- Danzig (Gdansk)
- Breslau (Wroclaw)
- Vienna
- Munich
- Brünn (Brno)
- Lemberg (Lviv; Lwów)

Gold = Kingdom of Prussia
Red = Kingdom of Bavaria
Purple (all shades) = Austrian Empire
Brothers Grimm and the creation of a German folk tradition

Brothers Grimm, *Children’s and Household Tales*, 1812 titlepage of first volume

monument to Brothers Grimm, 1895
Hanau, Hesse (Germany)
Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Smolensk

Autocracy and Religion in the Russian Empire

Nicholas I (1825-1855) Emperor of all the Russians

Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Smolensk

1833 - Minister of Education, Sergei Uvarov’s policy of “Official Nationality” defined Russian “nation” as extension of person of emperor; key features: autocracy, Orthodoxy
Romantic Nationalism

- fascination with power and mystery of nature: nations understood as something natural
- interest in “recent” history (Middle Ages) vs. Antiquity: goal of reviving First German Empire (Holy Roman)
- rejection of Enlightenment ideal of rational thought: nation as a “feeling”
- celebration of the individual, of the self: something sacred about all nations (and something wrong with all peoples who aren’t a nation)

Caspar David Friedrich, *Wanderer above the Fog* (1818)
Students on the Path to the Wartburg Festival in 1817 (mid-1800s anonymous engraving)
Political Outline Map of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2008

PLEASE NOTE:
from 1801 to 1922, all of Ireland was part of the UK
Key Dates in Political History of Modern Great Britain

1688  Glorious Revolution replaces James II with William and Mary
1707  Act of Union, England and Scotland made into Great Britain
1800  Act of Union creates “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland”
1829  “Catholic Emancipation”
1832  Great Reform Bill
1867  Reform Bill
1928  universal adult suffrage
The Six Points of the People’s Charter:

1. A vote for every man twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for crime.
2. The Ballot. To protect the elector in the exercise of his vote.
3. No Property Qualifications for Members of Parliament—thus enabling the constituencies to return the man of their choice, be he rich or poor.
4. Payment of Members, thus enabling an honest tradesman, working man, or other person, to serve a constituency, when taken from his business to attend to the interests of the country.
5. Equal Constituencies, securing the same amount of representation for the same number of electors, instead of allowing small constituencies to swamp the votes of large ones.
6. Annual Parliaments, thus presenting the most effectual check to bribery and intimidation, since, though a constituency might be bought once in seven years (even with the ballot), no man could buy a constituency (under a system of universal suffrage) in such existing twelvemonths; and since members, when elected for a year only, would not be able to defray and betray their constituents as now.

Chartist handbill—even after the “Great Reform Bill” of 1832, 80% of adult males could not vote

Peterloo Massacre (Manchester), 1819

Constable, Old Sarum (1834)—depicts the most famous pre-1832 “rotten borough”